1888.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1888.

A Vicious Precedent.

There were but seven votes out of the sixty-two cast in the Senate that opposed paying a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of Senator John A. Logan, and but six votes out of sixty that opposed the bill passed immediately thereafter to increase to \$2,000 the pension already granted to the widow of Gen. F. P. BLAIR. Yet the slender minority was sound in principle, and it was the majority that put itself on record in favor of a precedent emphatically un-American and opposed to common sense.

The pension for Mrs. Logan is practically an addition to our growing civil pension list, although conferred upon her in recognition of her husband's distinguished military services; and it was probably with a perception of the objections naturally arising upon this score that one Senator insisted that Gen. Logan "laid down his life for his country, and died of wounds received in war." Could that point be established, it would be better, for the sake of future legislation, to give \$5,000 a year on that ground than \$2,000 on the ground urged by another Senator, and practically adopted by all, that this pension was a reward for public services as a politician and Senator.

While pension lists for such purposes are common in monarchical countries, they have been unknown here until of late. Retired pay granted to officers of the regular army or navy, who are withdrawn from the active list on account of old age or of disability or wounds due to their service, is a different matter; and it is not in any case continued to the families of deceased officers. The compensation given to certain judicial officers on their retirement is also made to them and is not a pension for their families. But of late a class of pensions has come up for the widows of former Presidents and also of some general officers who served in the Union army during the war. It has been a most ungracious task for the small minority in Congress who have opposed these pensions to do that duty, but it is perfectly clear that when the old rule is once broken there is practically no protection against creating a civil pension list.

The precedent is bad, and the peculiar grants that make it are only worthy of condemnation.

How the Law Works.

Two of the excise cases tried in the Court of General Sessions vesterday were undoubtedly fair samples of very many of the thousands of those cases which still remain untried. As soon as the evidence for the State was presented, one was dismissed by the Judge, and he advised the jury to render a verdict of acquittal in the other.

Both of the indictments were for keeping open drinking places on Sunday, and in making the arrests the police had followed their customary procedure in such cases, which is to go about, ordinarily in citizens dress, for the purpose of entrapping saloon keepers into violating the law by selling them alcoholic beverages. But in these particular cases the trick did not work, for, although they obtained admittance to the saloons by knocking at the side doors, they were unable to buy any beer.

Yet, all the same, they arrested the proprietors, and for what? For "exposing the bar!" That is, we suppose, the saloon keepers had not resorted to the transparent device of covering up their bars with cotton cloth, though they had closed their doors.

It is this sort of trickery and absurdity which has brought the Sunday liquor law into such general contempt, for it cannot be enforced without compelling the whole police force to sneak about, tempting saloon keep ers to its violation. To keep up the sham of Sunday closing as a temperance measure the police must themselves become Sunday guzzlers, and Mayor Hewirr tells us that the number of these official drinkers must also be greatly increased.

But even if the police are not made drunk by the performance of such detective duty, there is another serious evil, so far as they are concerned. They are in danger of de moralization because of the strong tempta tion they are under to use their power for the purpose of extortion, or to reward friends and punish those to whom they are ill disposed. They can be blind, or they can be very quick at seeing, according as their inclination is, and such a temptation ought not to be set before them.

As it is, many arrests for violation of the Excise law are made every Sunday, but everybody knows that they are only a small part of those which might be legally made This is the case, too, not merely because of the inability of the present force to catch every offender, but also because of notorious discrimination among the offenders, the petty dealers seeming to suffer more than the

The Sunday liquor law, as it now is might therefore be more correctly entitled a aw "for the promotion of public and police demoralization

Employees Should Contribute to Their Own Employment.

Notwithstanding all the lessons of expe rience, atrikes continue, industriai disordere follow, and loss, privation, and distress are the net result. Each year only adds to the certainty that economic laws are thoroughly misapprehended by a majority of those who, of all others, should give them their most careful study.

Has it never struck employees that it would be possible to adopt a system through which they themselves could become part contributors to the fund from which they draw their income? It will hardly be worth while to ask the question. They are not without a sufficient number of self-asserting omists who tell them that they already supply the entire fund, and are allowing | Eilima-Njaro to Victoria Nyan-a, where many | the equivalent of cane sugar, by passing an

themselves to be defauded of their own. Of course, since production and pay day always precede the market, this is arrant nonsense; but most employees are probably penetrated with a belief in its truth, and, trusting to the suggestions of their prompters, they have at various times and in many places contrived a variety of means for increasing the proportion of this fund which is expected come into their own possession. They are constantly at work even upon schemes for industrial cooperation, and have only failed in putting them in general operation because of obstructions like those that stood in the way of the KEELY motor. Their machines would not go. But instead of trying to get rid of the capitalist, have they never thought of the possibility of cooperating with that offensive person on terms that would relieve him of his heaviest labor, and secure for themselves some of the advantages of his greater freedom? In their cooperative schemes thus far they have generally proprosed to leave the capitalist out altogether, and the idea is about as sensible as to try and walk on the water.

It will not do for employees to run off with the idea that they do not get their share of the cost of production. They, of course, get every penny of the labor cost; and it is the chief difficulty of the employer, after he has taken the product from their hands, to get something more than this cost in return. Sometimes he gets considerably more; some times he gets a sum about equal to the cost; but sometimes, and the incident is more common than men suspect, he gets much less than cost, and then if he does not become bankrupt it will be because previous successes have supplied him with the means of meeting the loss. Under prevailing systems the employee is often a dead load upon the shoulders of the employer; and a great many of those who undertake to give employment can only carry their burden in a manner that makes riding more uncomfortable than going afoot. Many employees seem to have accepted

the idea that all employers are capitalists in the sense that a capitalist is supposed to be a man of large property resources. Would that it were so, but, unfortunately, the idea is not well founded. In reality, from the apparently great corporation with its capitalization of indefinite millions down to the humblest proprietor or lessee of some mechanical factory, the majority of employers are men encumbered, and sometimes heavily encumbered, by liens. The Reading Company has been made an especial object of attack by its employees during recent years But are those employees in the habit following the market reports and learning the condition of the various properties to which they must look for the means of subsistence? The employees of the New York Central Railroad seem to have no trouble. The Pennsylvania Railroad is also able to get along smoothly with its workmen. But the roads that must alternate between the control of their stockholders and a receiver are always the first roads to be made to stand and deliver when the demand is made for a more liberal division with their employees. The truth is, about one-half the resources that contribute to the employment of workmen is furnished not by capital, as the term is ordinarily comprehended, but by liens supported on combined capital and credit represented in bonds, mortgages, or some sign of obligation that must be met if ruin is to be averted. Subtract these liens from the gross to tal that is called capit and one-half the workmen in the country would be thrown out of employment to-morrow, and the re mainder put on half time.

This is the situation which employees must confront. They think themselves wronged and oppressed by capitalists; but ninety per cent. of the effort which must be put forth by their employers, the so-called capitalists must be given to the support of employees in the form of wages or salaries; and if the larger number of the remaining ten percent. ing to New York to advertise for a wife if which these employers hope to realize from their adventures, do not go to the support of liens, it will be an unusually favorable circumstance. It is very common when wages are the only product; and then it is sometimes about an even chance if liens, profits, and all, except what the employee has secured, be not ouried in a common grave.

Employees have little conception of the hardships which their financial isolation imposes; and if they ever expect to rise above their present condition, they must learn to contribute a portion of the capital which employs labor. But they have no capital, it will be said, and can therefore make no contribution. Then let us abandon the word capital as one of the most worthless and inconsequential words in the language, and substitute resources. If employees can con tribute no capital, they can help to carry the liens which represent capital. It would be curious, indeed, if the men who obtain ninety per cent, of the annual product of industry could devise no plan through which they can help to make good the obligations of their employers, and find their own profit in cooperating. They mean well; but they have never yet comprehended the momentous fact that employers, on the average, give nine parts in ten to labor, and that the tenth part reserved is not always forthcoming.

The British in East Africa.

The movement now under way to extend British influence in East Africa is in its prospects and possibilities the most interesting enterprise the whites have undertaken since STANLEY opened the Congo route to the interior. Early last year England and Germany reached an agreement defining their respective spheres of influence in East Africa A line extending northeast from the mouth of the Umba River, skirting the northern base of Kilima-Njaro, and ending at about the middle point of the east coast of Victoria Nyanza separates the English and German zones of influence. The British East African Association, recently organized to develop the region thus reserved for British enter prise, has secured from the Sultan of Zanzi. bar the control for tifty years of the narrow coast strip two hundred miles long which fronts England's sphere of action on the Indian Ocean. It has thus obtained the two excellent harbors of Mombasa and Malindi. The chief promoter and President of the enterprise is Mr. MACKINNON, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the organizer of the EMIN Pasha relief expedition. This wealthy manufacturer and ship owner has had great faith in a number of African enterprises, and it was he who two years go sought to secure for an English syndicate the building of the Congo railroad, a proposal that King LEOPOLD finally rejected because he wished that undertaking to be dominated by Belgian influence.

portance from the fact that its aim will be to develop a region embracing some 50,000 square miles in one of the most promising parts of Africa. Mr. Joseph Thomson, one of the most thoughtful and conservative of African travellers, holds pessimistic views regarding the German and Congo enterprises, but he believes that a fine future is in store for the great plateaus stretching from

This new enterprise derives its chief im-

specimens of European vegetation are found, and where the Masai rear their large herds and the Wakwafi till their fertile fields. "A more charming region," he says, "is probably not to be found in all Africa, not even in Abyssinia." Several travellers, including THOMSON, JOHNSTON, and New, have as sured us that in a considerable part of this area Europeans can maintain their health

and even work with impunity. A few months ago Mr. Holmwood, the British Consul-General at Zanzibar, visited Kilima-Njaro at the request of Lord Salts-BURY to inspect the region that has been placed under British influence. He reported after his return that in his opinion these elevated inland regions are well worth posses ing. On the plateau east and north of the great mountain he says the thermometer ranges from 58° to 70°, and very rarely rises to 80°. Large areas, he thinks, are adapted to the growing of wheat and Indian corn, and, in his opinion, the Masai plains, where THOMSON said "great herds of cattle or flocks of sheep or goats wander knee deep in the splendid pasture," have one of th healthiest climates in the world.

This region is separated from the coast by a wide desert tract, and most of the products which Holmwood and others think would thrive on the plateaus would be of little value until easy communication is established with the sea. Mr. HOLMWOOD advocates a railroad, and a correspondent of th London Times says there is reason to believe that the support of the Foreign Office may be obtained without difficulty in behalf of such a project. The certainty that a railroad will be built if the association carries on its work in a liberal spirit discloses one of the most interesting possibilities in store for any of the white enterprises in Africa. It will be a great point gained for progress in Central Africa when the densely peopled shores of the greatest of Africa's lakes is brought by rail within two days of the sea. The route from the Indian Ocean to Victoria Nyanza through the country which the British will now attempt to develop is 200 miles shorter than any other, and it will probably devolve upon the British East African Association to supply the means of communication with the great lake and Upper Nile regions, which, we are told by EMIN Pasha and others, are capable of im-

mense development. Such enterprises as this association pro oses to carry forward must needs advance by slow and nainful stens and in spite of many obstacles. The great fact to which these projects call attention is that at this late day the civilized world has fully made up its mind that some good can come out of Africa. The white pioneers are not faltering in the work which they began for the reclamation of the best parts of the long-neglected continent, and we are frequently called upon to chronicle the enlistment of new enterprises in these remarkable schemes. which are certainly among the most notable undertakings of the century.

The Folly of a Tennesseean. This letter is from a town in Tennesse

and it deserves a very decided answer: "Please publish in Tun Sun that I am a young man of some means, established in business, with good pro-pects for the future, and that I would like to hear from some one of the thousands of your fair readers who would suitably adorn and brighten a modest home. The disposition, industrious and economical habits; must be less than 24 years of age. I don't want the earth, but what a treasure a girl like this would be to a forlorn bachelor! Correspondence is respectfully solicited."

Of course, such a girl would be a treasure to a forlorn bachelor; but we should advis her to be on her guard against you, for we know nothing about you except what you write, and that is not favorable, since you do not sign your letter, and yet have the assurance to ask us to induce silly women to write to a Post Office box you name.

A bachelor with some means and in a wellestablished business in Tennessee, so rich in its feminine loveliness, is in no need of sendhe is at all desirable as a husband. The probability is that you do not want a wife but only to amuse yourself with the correspondence which you expected to get through lack of discernment on our part.

And here we will say to "the thousands of our fair readers" that the "matrimonial advertisements" in the newspapers almost invariably come from evil and designing people, or from those who are after a very dangerous kind of fun. Pay no heed either to them or to the swindling and viciously alluring "matrimonial agencies," of which the World is the chosen organ. They are only traps for the unwary, where they are not the means of communication between the already disreputable, and the sort of newspapers in which such advertisements are most commonly found is evidence enough of their

vicious origin and intention. So, also, if the Tennessee girls do no want this Tennessee bachelor, the presumption would be that he is not worth having: but, in fact, probably he is only trying to play a foolish game, and when he gets over his youthful folly we hope he will deserve, and get at home, the incomparable treasure of a good and loving wife.

New Discoveries in Chemistry.

It will be a long time before the farmer finds himself supplanted by the chemical laboratory in the production of such commodities as sugar, tea, alcohol, drugs, and dye stuffs, though sanguine chemists tell us that the recent triumphs of their science in dicate the probability that these and other articles will some day be profitably pro duced from purely inorganic materials. Synthetic chemistry, or the forming of compounds by recombinations of chemical elements, is making steady progress, and has already affected agriculture.

Mr. ROBERT HUGH MILLS, in a recent lecture, called attention to the fact that the cultivation of madder has been almost destroyed by the chemical discovery that its identical coloring matter can be cheaply produced from coal tar. The production of in digo is also threatened by an artificial product which the chemists have discovered. A while ago it was found that the cinchona tree could be profitably planted in India, and a fine new field of industry was believed to have opened for the farmers of that country. Scores of chemists, however, have been at work upon the synthesis of quinine, and their researches have advanced so far that the prediction is now confidently made that the manufacture of the principle of quinine will soon be a commercial success, and that cinchona planting will become a thing of the past. These chemical reproductions of the valuable principles inherent in natural products are often easier to handle and utilize than the products from which they have hitherto been derived, and thus the tendency of manufactures is to substitute artificial for natural sources of supply.

The problem of sugar making from inorganic materials has engaged some chemists for a number of years. The synthesis of glucose last year by FISCHER and TAPEL is said to promise an ample supply of this commodity without the ald of grapes or starch Two years ago some German chemists announced that they had produced saccharose,

electric current through a mixture of starch, sulphuric acid, and water. Nothing has yet been heard of the commercial value of this new product, and there is no reason to think it will prove a dangerous rival to the sweets we derive from the cane and the beet. Some sugar growers, however, have been prophesying for years that something would happen to ruin the sugar industry, and their alarm receives a fresh impulse at every new discovery like that of REMSEN'S saccharine, an exceedingly sweet article produced from coal tar. The day may come when processes of sugar making by the use of inorganic materials will seriously affect the sugar planter, but there is no reason as yet to believe that his industry will soon be

mperilled Legislation has intervened in some places to protect the dairy farmer against oleomargarine even where this product is honestly sold as artificial butter. It is not to be expected that in many cases where science supplies us with a desirable substitute for any product, the law can be successfully invoked to keep the world from reaping the benefit of increasing knowledge. Future discoveries may compel the farmer to cease raising some produce by which he has thrived, or to change and improve his methods of agriculture; but it is certain that the tillers of the soil will continue to supply the chief resources of food and apparel.

Trotting Sleigh Races

One of the most attractive and commendable forms of winter sport are the trotting races to sleighs, which have been held for some time past in the Gentlemen's Driving Park above the Harlem River. The style and temper of the weather during this month have furnished the opportunity, and the great stimulus given of late years to winter sportiveness has not permitted it to go unembraced, and a series of excellent and well-

ttended trotting races has been the result. This amusement fits the season to a charm. Sleigh riding is prime fun, and its character adapts it excellently for racing. A sleighing outfit is light, and a cutter runs like a toboggan or whatever else you call it. A horse is properly rigged for speed when in front of a cutter, and in good weather the track suits him perfectly. It is a satisfactory event, therefore, that the value of the cutter in races now seems to have become so thoroughly recognized.

One thing should be guarded against, however. The tendency may be to cut down the present weight of the trotting rig by lightening the cutter and taking off the bells. That should not be done. Winter trotting races are not for records. One of their greatest charms is the fact that they are merely another and a more enlivened form of the regular driving on the road. They should not be permitted to lose that character, and nothing would take it away from them more quickly than to try to make them as different from ordinary driving as the great circuit trots are from the usual open weather amusement of gentlemen driving of the road.

Stick to the ordinary cutters, therefore and let every horse wear at least one regular old-fashioned string of bells. Then the more trotting the better.

We have had frequent occasion to record. or rather to confess, that there are differences between New York and Boston, and none are greater than that recently developed by the crusade of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton. Dr. FULTON, as is known, is going about smashing the Roman Catholic Church, and the last clut used is in the form of a book entitled "Why Priests Should Wed." It is of such a natur that its public sale is not attempted, and in order to get it into the hands of the public, Dr. Furrox gives high-priced lectures at a dollar an admission ticket and gives away a copy of

the book to each auditor. In Boston it appears that these lectures were attended by four or five thousand persons, but in New York less than four or five hundred ent, and in Brooklyn fewer than in New York. yet there are more Protestants in New York, than in Boston

Why is this thus? In more expressive terms, what's the matter with Boston?

The distress among the Sisseton Indians does not less deserve the attention of the Government from the fact that they no longer receive cash annuities, but support themselves by their crops or labor. Their lands have been illotted in severalty for a long time, and many of the tribe have neat and comfortable houses. For more than a dozen years they have been credited on the agency books with the value of abor performed or farm produce furnished for the Government, and they probably would be thriving now had not their crops partly failed last summer. The starvation reported among them is, no doubt, immediately due to the snow blockade which has prevented the carrying of food to them. With their churches. chools, fenced and cultivated lands, and other features of civilization, they have long attracted the interest of philanthropic people, and their agent would, no doubt, take the risk of ordering supplies of food without special authority or immediate means of payment. could these supplies be delivered. Stories, however, of the extent of famine prevailing in such cases are apt to be exaggerated where the break of communication prevents an accu rate knowledge of details; and there are also supplies at an army post not far off.

Why is the moral atmosphere of New England con-genial to Mormonism? is it really so? We doubt it.— Norfolk Landmark Not to Mormonism as a religion, but to Mor non practices. There are more men in New England who have several living wives than

there are in Utah. Gray Bair in Youth.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you blease inform me what is good to make gray hair black, hat will not hur; the hair or head, for I am only 20 and my bair is quite gray?

Daily READER Our urgent advice is to let your head alone. Hair dyeing is beastly in itself, and the prac tice of such deception is demoralizing to that finer sense of uprightness and honor which should grace everybody's conduct. Hair turns gray on the heads of young persons indiscrim inately. It will whiten on the pates of men, and it will blanch the crown of the lovelies girl. It may come from excessive dissination it may be one of the inscrutable viritations

why our correspondent's friends should not credit his gray head to the latter cause. But there are other reasons for letting his blenchod locks stay as they are. In nine case, out of ten premature gray hair is very becoming It does not age the face, and, on the other hand, nothing really makes a man look so old and decrepit, and as though his youth was hope essly faded out, as dyed hair. It is nasty, and what is more we never knew it to achieve its

of Providence. There is no reason, we hope,

purpose of taking in the spectator. tiovernor Hill's Attitude

From the Kansas Democrat. Governor Hill stands in an attitude both riendly and hostile to Cleveland-friendly in hat he hopes for Democratic success in case Cleveland is nominated; hostile, because hopes to be nominated himself. He would like to have both Cleveland's friends and Cleveland's enemies for his friends, that in case their ontention became too strong both would pre fer him.

We respond to the question of a correspond-

is the following phrase good grammar? If so, how as no elegance of diction? "My reading of and acquaint-ance with this subject is very limited." The grammar is good but the diction though very common is inelegant. A little transposition however, to would make it right, c.g.: "My reading of this subject very limited, and so is my acquaintance with it."

MR. SUMNER'S CONTINENTAL DREAM. A Document that Sheds Light on the Subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of Jan. 22 inst., in an article on Sumner's Dream of Continental Empire," you declare that if there is in existence evidence of an effort on the part of Mr. Sumner to make the expulsion of the British flag from North America a condition to the settlement of the Alabama claims, you will be obliged to anybody who will tell where it may be found.

Inasmuch as the statement in question was made by me on page 218 of a volume recently published, called "Grant in Peace," it seems proper that I should give my authority.

On the 15th of January, 1871, during the preliminary discussions which led to the Treaty of Washington, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, visited Mr. Sumper to consult him in regard to the proposed arrange ment. The whole ground of the intended negotiation was in this interview made known to Mr. Sumner, who was at the time Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Mr. Sumner did not state in conversation what position he would take in the matter, but two days afterward the following answer was given to Mr. Fish in writing:

Memorandum for Mr. Fish, in Reply to his Inquiries. First-The idea of Sir John Rose is that all questions and causes of irritation between England and the United States should be removed absolutely and forever,

that we may be at peace really and good neighbors; and to this end all points of differences -bould be considered together. Nothing could be better than this initial idea. It should be the starting point.

Second—The greatest trauble, if not peril, being a constant source of anxiety and disturbance, is from Fenianism, which is excited by the proximity of the British flag in Canada. Therefore the withdrawal of the British

fag cannot be abandoned as a condition or preliminary of

such a settlement as is now proposed. To make the set-tlement complete, the withdrawal should be from this Aemisphere, including provinces and islands.
Third—No proposition for a joint Commission can be accepted unless the terms of submission are such as to leave no reasonable doubt of a favorable result. There

must not be another failure.

Fourth—A discrimination in favor of claims arising from the depredations of any particular ship will dis-conor the claims arising from the depredations of other ships, which the American Government cannot afford to do; nor should the English Government expect it if they

It will be observed that the effort to make the withdrawal of the British flag from this continent a condition to the settlement of the Alabama claims was made more than a year later than Mr. Sumner's Worcester speech. quoted by THE SUN, in which he took diametrically opposite ground. It is not for me to account for the contrariety, but the fact is incontrovertible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, ADAM BADEAU. WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1888.

THE WHISKEY TAX AND THE SURPLUS. Monopoly the Spinal Column of the Internal

Revenue.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The disposition of the money groaning in the vaults of the Treasury would seem to have no bearing on the whiskey interest, and yet it has. The moral sentiment which upholds a high tax on spirits unconsciously plays into the hands of the very men who make whiskey.

It costs to produce a gallon of whiskey about sixteen cents. Any of the high-wine distillers about Cincinnati, Peoria, or Chicago seldom make the cost more. The tax on each gallon produced is ninety cents, so that the product is taxed almost six times its cost.

It would seem that an interest in which millions of capital are employed would seek a relief from a tax which is so disproportionate to the produced value. The fact, however, is that the distillers want to be let alone. As now taxed, it requires a tremendous capital to entage in distilling.

the produced value. The fact, however, is that the distillers want to be let alone. As now taxed, it requires a tremendous capital to engage in distilling. Not one in one hundred is able to command it, and the result is that the making of whiskey has grown into a giant monopoly. To further weld this monopoly in a union of common interest a great whiskey trust has been organized, which seeks to absolutely control the production.

The position which the distilling interest holds to the surplus money in the Treasury is that of alliances with the free trade wing of the Democracy. Any assault on the internal revenue system would be in its very nature out of symmetry if the high tax on whiskey was maintained. Those engaged in it have the acutenness to see this, and to save themselves are willing to have maintained the internal revenue system entire. Thus it is that the tremendous power of this monopoly is in favor of a low tariff for the merely selfish purpose of keeping up a high tax on whiskey.

The distilling trade, however, is not without alarm. It has its agent on the ground near the legislative halls, to sound the lirst keynote of warning. This in the person of Dr. Rush of Chicago, who has a beneficiary interest in the Empire Distilling Company of that city—a man well posted in parliamentary practice, discreet, and of eve words, he acts as the medium of

and of few words, he acts as the medium of

and of few words, he acts as the medium of communication.

Time was when this great interest was more arrogant than now. Only a few years ago, when it was sought to extend the bonded period, a member of a distinguished Cincinnati firm had the honest hardihood to say to the Committee of Ways and Means: "Gentlemen, you should bear in mind we pay, through the tax levied upon us, your salarles as members of Congress." There was an admission which might carry the thought to the prohibition selvecate that our great national legislature receives its sup-port from the taxation of a product which in part must bear the burden of responsibility for

Under a diminished expenditure the national Government could now be supported from either the taxes received from excises or from customs. The division between the parties now is, which shall go? The present internal revenue system is a heritage of the war, enacted to maintain a standing army engaged in a great war. The first movement looking to its repeal will be but an entering wedge for its future annihilation. This would mean that the national Government would muster itself out as a constabulary to keep surveillance over the whiskey product, and turn over to the States respectively its regulation, both as to morals and revenue. Time. Under a diminished expenditure the national and revenue.

Thus it is that the whiskey tax has a direct relevancy to the overburdened treasury vaults.

Move On, Pulltzer! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Even

bables repudiate Pulitzer.

I am a Philadelphia newspaper man, and have what
might be called a newspaper baby. He is just one year
old. When less than one-half his present age, to my astonishment he rejected all toys, rattles, rag dolis, and the like, and for his first playthings insisted on having newspapers, to pore over, to wave in the air, and to chatter about.

But the strangest thing was and is this: His favorite haper was The Sux. It is so still first, last, and all the time. Philadelphia papers he tolerates; but the World! Why, he throws it away in disdain, or tears it into shreds if forced on him. He seems to know it is unreliable, an he has no use for it. He can't talk three words vet, and, of course, he can't read or write; still, he knows enough to brow that paper away. If this run on his part of what I may term simply good newspaper sense, strange as it seems at first sight, only keeps up, I bespeak for him a place on The New staff when he grows up. Move on, Pulitzer, move on! Even the little children PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1888.

Cashler O'Brien in Montreal-Ho was Abend

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I met the absconding Cashier O'Brien of the Auburn Bank in Montreal I went to school with him, and he told me he was sorry he didn't stop in Auburn and face the music When he makes out his statement he says he will make some of the old fogies of Auburn open their eyes. He did not lose money by poker; he said he was ahead of the game. Some of the bead men of Auburn will be ound to be in a bad shape.

Flogging in the Catholic Schools,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Now that parochial schools are coming into existence all over the city, many Catholic pa ents are beginning to feel and lous about the treatment their children are likely to receive in them. While dogging is probibited in the put lic schools, in Catholic ones it continues we hour restraint, and children's hands are blistered with blows rom the ruler and their heads are dashed against the wall until the ears bleed. And in orphan asylums the treatment is still more brutal. Now. Mr. Editor, cannot the aw stop this? Cannot Mr. Gerry prevent it Rather than subject my children to such crusity, they shall attend public schools all the time, even if the peakity be excommunication.

A Carnotic Mornan.

Miss Clara (to Featherly, who is making an evening call-Foor list e flothy available a penny to day, and we wait been so much worked a penny to day, and we wait been so much worked about it. Featherly (somewhat at a loss for works of encourage ment)-Oh i-er-wouldn't worry, Miss Clara; a penny is not much.

A sore threat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expects rant, an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonary disc ders. __de.

THINGS WARMING UP PRETTY PAST. Why Mr. Cleveland Should Not Be Renom!

From the Albany Times

The election of a President is only about ten months away. The holding of the party conventions for the nomination of candidate for that office and the office of Vice-President is hardly six months distant. It is time for the Democratic masses to make their voices heard as to their choice. The National Convention should be guided by the demands of the voting population of the party, and doubtless will be if the demands are placed squarely, persistently, and intelligently before the members of that Convention. One of the most earnest demands of the great portion of the five or six million Democratic voters in country is that President Cleveland shall not be renominated. The portion of the voters joining in this demand includes business men, anti-free traders (by which we mean that large contingent of Democrats who are afraid that revenue reform means free trade) workingmen, Irish-Americans, Union veterans of the civil war, and politicians who want party success. There may be all sorts of arguments with which to meet the opposition of these people, but there are none which will turn their opposition into zealous support. They may even be blinded, fatuous, unintelligent, not alive to the great reforms which friends of Mr. Cleveland believe that genteman has in his mind, but, all the same, they are voters, and their decision in the contest before us may

their decision in the contest before us may easily be enough to turn the scale.

The impolicies of Mr. Cleveland's Administration have been numerous, just as were his impolicies as Governor, and the latter resuited in the lowering of a tromendous plurality of 192,000 for him as Governor to an insignificant plurality of 1947 for him as President in just two years. In the three years of his national administration he has done nothing to assure to him for a second term the votes of those representative business men who organized for him in 1884. He has unquestionably done a great deal by his message on the tariff to split up into antagonistic factions those business men's and workingmen's clubs which canvassed and paraded for him, independent of a tariff issue, three and a half years ago. On the political expediency of that message, this paper commented as a doubter winen it was issued. It had some qualities that commanded admiration, though we were soon compelled to recognize its disturbing force in a party where Samuel J. Handall and the workingmen have recently been reinforced by the new South in antagonism to any severe strain on the protective theory. Mr. Cleveland has not strengthened himself with the workingmen or the farmers. His Guilford Miller letter in regard to the rights of settlers on public lands and against the aggressions of the Pacific Inlinoid votes for confirming Mr. Justice Lamar, He has made no new friends among our Irish-American citizens, whose opposition in 1884 was only turned into the channels of sunnort, and secured his election, by the rapid political manipulation which the State and National Committees gave to a zealot's over zeal. The honorable survivors of the civil war cannot, without a sentiment of revolt, recall the complacency of the national administration in its rebel flag order to the rebel flag order. And as to the politicians, it is true enough that politicians are no longer counted as desirable factors in popular movements. Yet men who have samed the name or the stigma of

on ar. Cleveland's success, should be be as nominated?
These suggestions are not fanciful nor superficial. They are the outcome of a careful observation and review of President Cleveland's Administration since he entered the White House-free, untrammelled, independent views. We invite to them the consideration of our Democratic friends of every party shade and grade throughout the Union.

THE CREEDMOOR SCHEME.

What the National Rifle Association Wants

The officers of the National Rifle Association explain that the general idea at Albany that a bill recently introduced in their behalf by Gen. Husted provided for the purchase of the Creedmoor range by the State, is an error What the association really wants is set forth in its petition, which accompanied the bill. This states that the range has been established and made the best in the world, at a total expense of \$60,000. Besides the property it owns the association has leased adjacent property. upon which eleven short-range targets are situated, and it also has to pay damages to farmers owning land in the rear of the largets. The lease on this adjacent property is about to expire. It cannot be released, and the association has not the money to purchase it, nor to purchase the land back of the targets. It proposes, therefore, to transfer the whole range to the State, upon condition that the date makes the necessary purchases of adjacent land and guarantees to maintain the range for the use of the National Guard as now, the association reserving to itself only the right to use the range ten days in each year for its competition. Gen. Husted's bill provinces for the acceptance of the range by the State, and appropriates \$25,000 for the purchase of the necessary adjacent lands. tusted and it also has to

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN PRIVATE HOUSES. No Dynamos Needed-Electricity Furnished by the Cartland.

From the Electrical Review The ballroom of Mr. Ogden Mills's residence. Sixty-ninth street and Fifth avenue was lighted by means of storage tatteries on Monday night the 16th inst. The occasion was a ball and house warming, and a large assemblage of the leading members of New York society were present. The baliroom was brilliantly life. minated by sixty 16 candle power lamps, the electricity being supplied from the natteries which had been charged on the previous Friday at the factory in New-ark, carted to Mr. Milla's residence on Saturday, placed in position in the cellar and connected with the lamp on Monday, and used from 9% P. M. until 3% A. M. the following day without a single interruption of any kind. The effect of the lights was very beautiful and many expressions of admiration were heard on all sides. Mr. Cornellus Vanderbilt ordered sufficient storage batteries to illuminate his Fifth avenue mansion on the

occasion of his grand ball, given on the 2lid inst This is the first instance in which storage batteries bave been used in America to furnish temporary light lead to a large business of this character in all prominent cities.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph A little boy, a pair of skates. A hole in the ice and goden gates. From the Herchant Traveler.

The surroon grins
From ear to ear;
The sliding track
At last is here.
From the New Hoven News. 'Tis now the festive skater
Doth cut the figure 2,
And impeth homeward, later,
Suff-limbed and black and blue. From Puck

A man ou iced sidewalks may slip in his traces, And fall like a car end of the But though his neck's broken in fifty-two places, Be'll get up with a hugh and a grin. From the Boston Courier.
Snow lies where inte we saw the grass.
The breezes chiri the blood. The breezes call; the blood,
The mercury mirrary in he glass.
Fails with a sinter ne thad.
The storm-cloud skurres in the skies,
The ocean fines in spray.
Upon the shore—there are no flies.
On lary men to day.

From the Chicago Matt Promise changes and be pointed the town, and the color was bright though to "did it up the was out on the tark, and he acted the crang, he was guilty of many an importent prant, the was prompts tamillar with any he'd meet, Attracting a tention on every a reet. Attracting a fention on every server,

Attracting a fention of every server, and grim,

le would be too the fention of the fine him.

lighte meet with a function every redevelock light would only to her face and theo vanish—a ke

so he drifted about na rollichus oney.

Till he sell on the sidowalt and it is first to say,

lie's a character redeckess whom many may knot

for the name of this businer is be suifful Snow.

From the New Harm News. ming him?
raduv cherked miss,
o vanish—a k sa.
" ay.
there to stay.

From the New Haven News.

Mother-My dear, how did your cloak occome creased Daughter-There: I told Henry that cutter was too

From the Chicago Mail. First Blizzard-You are not looking so well as you were. brother mine.

second flizzard—No: the thermometer came up and
threw me over.

A Traplent Climate.

Perspiring Stranger (to peliceman)-I say, eer, can you direct me to a clothing store ! Policeman—There is one just around the cor Perspiring Stranger — Thanks. I'm just Dekots, and I want to get a linen duster.

WHAT IS GO ON IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Vanderbi ball on Monday night was small, but narly. In spite of theun-derscoring of theur on the cards of invitation the few adverous spirits who appeared at 11 o'clock foun empty house and had plenty of time tody the carvings and dec-orations of the sking and billiard rooms, where cloaks and s were taken car of be-fore they ventured the flower-decked staircase into the press of their hostes. For, reversing the us order of things in New York houses, theessing rooms are in the basement, and the droom floor were not even lighted. The landing of the grand tairense presents impenetrable wall of flowers, and was not of elevated conservatory in which were av delightfu nooks and corners, furnished threats for the gratifica-

ion of guests of a tiriz turn of mind. It is unnecessar to se that I was a most perfect entertainnint, at one there the most fasticious anderital wod have been puzzied to suggest an impovent or liscover a flaw. Perhaps a certain warms and flow might have been given to the roos had they been less scantily filled In the lesire to make both dancers and mn-danceterfeety comfortable Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbillardly did justice to the enormous capacity their house. But this, of course, if a faultas one on the right side. The cofilon will be remembered by those who took part in watched it. It was exquisitely pirturesque The electric light, falling through pink shu which again were tempered by screens of fairest blossoms shed a soft and most being light upon the faces; and when the mout on their black and gold cocked hats, atho ladies waved their silver wands withcomers of particolored ribbons, many of artists who were present clapped their hanvith delight.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is at alies a most charm ing hostess, and no onederstands better the delicate tact necess to make guests happy and at home. She dressed with exreme simplicity in a maugille, and were no ieweis. It was too late in season for any noticeable display of tollerut one or two of the gowns might have in fresher with advantage to their weard Neither vas the glitter of diamonds as daze as it has been at some of the Delmonico s this year, or it may be that the lewels w there but their light was dimmed by the sidor of the surrounding furniture and doctions.

The audience at the Popolita Opera House was more than ully briliant on Monday evening, as many drs. Vaderbilt's guests were present. Missabel Wight was in full ball dress and lookiso we that she had to stand the fire of das of orgnettes turned upon her. Miss he Godard was charmingly costumed in the usua combination of lilac and blue. A cpleteparure of turquoise, which if not thepst citly is one of the most becoming of ecios stones adorned her neck and arms if we fastened n large clusters on her joulers. Mrs. Samuel Colgate, formerly is Ca Smith wore white with pearl trimings, id looked is usual, extremely well.

Dinners, afternoon teas, an theroduction of "The Götterdämmerung"; thMetropolitan have been the only events thweek since Mrs. Vanderbilt's dance. Itare looked as if German opera were on the e oranishment on Wednesday evening, so lem w the crowd and so stirring the enthusias any persons have taken boxes and parete ats for the two weeks of the Nibelungarilogy who have only been going occasioniduring the winter, and several parties werade up on Wednesday evening by lovers quaic with small bank accounts for seats he gallery

and family circle.

Mrs. Bradley Martin and Milliam D. Sloane have both given handsomners to a large number of guests. At Mioane's on Thursday evening twenty-eight lown at a round table which almost filled spacious dining room in which it stood, as a white dinner, with a pleasant suggestio spring la the sweet-smolling lilacs and lilt the valley which were prominent in theaments. tion. The service was of silver! crystal even the plates being of the pres meta-Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Mrs. Burksche, Mis. Beckwith, Miss Otis, and Miss 1 Freling huysen were among the ladies where coor

and added beauty to the scene. Dancing, which has been some colipse of late by the attractions of sing and tobogganing, will come to the frozain with the dance which Mrs. Marshall O. artsgives for Miss Van Wart to-morrow eng. Roberts's house is two houses togethe and, besides the great art gallery, h is used as a ball room, there are two drawboms and several other spacious apartine crowded

with bric-à-brac and art treasures

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge has caput for a large dinner on the 31st, and Mames M. Waterbury for a dance on Friday, 3. The last cotillon will take place on Mor, Feb. 6. and Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop's pored sup per dance on the 7th. On the 9th of the last assembly, and on the 13th the finariarchs'. Sandwiched in between these inflairs dance at Deimonico's, to be give Mr. and Mrs. Van Wart, and small eveningties by Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. Ogdenills are promised. Cards are out from Did Mrs mimet for the marriage of the ughter Miss Annie Emmet to Mr. Charles arris at 1 A. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at Sephen's loman Catholie Church. A recepwill follow at Dr. Emmet's house.

The culmination and also the granale of the season will take place on thening of Shrove Tuesday, when Mrs. Bradleytin has asked a party of one hundred to dr. with dancing afterward. Of the one hundinner guests, fifty will dine in the billiarom and fifty at the horseshoe table in the g dining room. Fifty of them also will be med and the same number single. Ofarried people Mr. and Mrs. Elliott sevelt. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrencer, and Mrs. F. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. nry G. McVickar, Mrs. Paran Stevens, and, Mar shall O. Roberts have received inviges, and Miss Coster, Miss Snelling, Miss Lt. Miss Winthrop, Miss Goddard, Miss Post as Hil, and Miss Brady are about half thepaberof young ladies who will sit at the lar of he mamarried. Greenhouses throthet be a matry will be rifled for this uniquestertain 100 Gloire de Paris roses jone of er

mers of twenty-four. The engagement is announced of iss Mac Coodridge and Mr. Gouverneur Marnoch. Miss Sally Hewitt's amateur ladi' orcher will give two public performanceat they coum Theatre next month-one othe 23dd the other on the 24th—for the best one Skin and Caneer Hospital. The certainst is under the direction of Mr. Bleird S. and and will doubtless on most attracte.

The sudden death of Mrs. Frans R. ves removes another valuable members Ne ork society, and carries grief to a depted 180 hold. Mrs. Rives was a daughte of date Mr. George Barelay. Old New Youerst remember the brilliant balls and thouse were given in the very house whereheldle married life has been spent, and tofhich she was carried vesterday to her issting place. In addition to the executive fil which fitted her to be a leader in the wild fash ion Mrs. Bives had every domese go and victue, and the success of her If a wa is to

whom she has reared and train-The opera-goers of Berlin & instate of rebellion over a new regulati by ich on Monday evenings all the seafon threst tier are reserved for the Courthe Homatic Corps, and other "Court-caple" mbers of society; and all other visitg of theers are expected to wear evening ess. wh people in Berlin rarely see the prilety of ing. except at social entertainnets of a uscendently solemn and cerenflous nate. The comic papers make this if departus target of innumerable witticisy and there a fe ing of general indignan at it, but Government is firm and mealns its prion.

be seen in the family of sons id centers